

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR INFERRING GEOLOGICAL CLASSES

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 This invention relates the enhancements of neural network-assisted reservoir characterization techniques for geological classification from measured input data.

According to the present invention, the terms "measured input data" or "INPUT DATA" refers to, in particular, downhole logs. The set of logs used in the testing of the method of the invention includes gamma ray (GR), sonic slowness (DT), thermal neutron porosity (NPHI), bulk density (RHOB) and true resistivity (RT), all measured at same depth for each sample, and at a constant sampling distance. However, INPUT DATA are not restricted to samples at a single depth. Alternatively, attributes that represent, for example, sliding window averages or other statistics taken over a depth range in the neighborhood of the depth of interest, can be constructed. 2D image logs (e.g., FMI) or 3D seismic cubes are also encompassed.

According to the present invention, the terms "geological classes" or "CLASSES" refers to, principally, the rock facies (lithofacies) or the reservoir rock types. However, any other discrete classification of geological features (e.g. petrophysical properties) is possible.

PRIOR ART

30 Rock facies class prediction by neural network processors applied to downhole logs is an existing method developed in the nineteen nineties which gave rise to several publications [1]. For instance, it has been implemented by an ENI AGIP E&P team, and integrated in a joint development project into the product

RockCell™ within the Schlumberger™ GeoFrame™ oilfield interpretation software platform.

For rock facies estimation, a set of single-channel log curves 5 are selected. Typical logs used are gamma ray (GR), sonic slowness (DT), thermal neutron porosity (NPHI), and bulk density (RHOB), but this list is not limited. New attributes can also be generated from existing logs in order to reveal additional features in the logs.

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A current limitation in analyzing geological measured data such as downhole logs, is that their relationship to classes such as rock facies is not obvious. In each borehole, there are unknown local factors that may affect the data in unexpected ways. It 15 can thus be risky to classify on a simplified theoretical analysis or by data clustering. There is a need for a method to identify associations between input data and to build implicit complex functional relationships. A "learn from examples" method is more preferred to building an expert system. The discovered 20 methods would then be used to predict the classes and their associated probabilities.

An Artificial Neural Network (ANN) scheme has been developed to implement learning by example as applied to downhole geological 25 classification. Neural networks can "learn" specific computation schemes. Once trained, a neural network can find acceptable solutions on any set of data referring to the learned schemes. This gives artificial neural networks an ability to generalize from training experience (see [12]). Unlike analytical 30 approaches such as statistics, neural networks require no explicit computational model, and are not limited by a lack of normality or the non-linearity of the physical phenomenon. As a consequence, they "learn" relationships between data that may be hard to discover with analytical methods.

The behavior of a neural network is defined by its architecture. This architecture consists of the way its neurons (individual computing elements) are connected and by strength (weight) of 5 those connections. Each neuron performs a weighted sum (linear combination) of its inputs, then applies an almost non-linear activation function, to finally produce an output. The resulting output of a given neural layer is forwarded to the next layer and so on through the network. In other words, neural networks 10 plainly perform a massively parallel set of elementary computations. Whereas the weights vary the strength of connections from one node to another, the sigmoidal activation function provides the highly non-linear property of neural data processing.

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The main advantage of those neural nets is their learning capability. During the learning phase, given a training set of data, the interconnection weights are gradually adjusted so as to stabilize the network's output, and, in the case of the 20 supervised learning, to minimize the mean square error between the effective output and the desired one. The preferred implementation of the NN is a supervised feed-forward, multi-layer perceptrons trained with the back-propagation algorithm..

25 Methods and techniques used today are able to classify without the *a priori* knowledge of classes sequencing. The prediction operates on geological input data sample-by-sample, and produces for each input pattern the probabilities of the most likely classes.

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However, this system sometimes fails in its predictions. One of its main limitations is that it does not honour geological prior knowledge. Some of the predictions fail due to the fact that geologically improbable classes transitions are often observed.

Sedimentologists have observed that the vertical and lateral sequence of geological facies¹ seen in outcrop and in the subsurface are not random. Since the stratigraphic layering in 5 the earth represents successive time of deposition, the rock record actually represents a time series of events. Since the normal neural net techniques make sample-by-sample predictions, they do not consider previous states of prediction (e.g., the facies predicted at location X_{n-1} , which implies t_{n-1} , constrains 10 the prediction at location X) and they fail to take advantage of likely non-random transitions between lithology or facies. Geology can provide strong constraints on the prediction of stratigraphic successions. Sedimentologists have long invoked 15 Markov models for analyzing the vertical and lateral sequences [2, 3, 4, 5]. Therefore, using a Markov scheme using geological prior information of rock facies transition probabilities seems a fruitful way to improve the prediction of the neural network scheme.

20 Systems for speech recognition, integrating a neural network and a Hidden Markov Model (HMM), are known from the state of the art. HMMs are used as a major approach in the majority of continuous speech recognition systems. They provide an accurate and reliable framework for segmentation and classification of 25 speech. HMM states can stand for the phone classes, c_i (e.g., phonemes) to be identified, whereas the HMM observation sequence for the acoustic vectors y (e.g., a combination of cepstral and energy acoustic parameters). As a consequence, the state sequence $X = x_1, x_2, \dots, x_T$ of length T can be considered as 30 the "sentence" to be recognized due to the recorded and discretized acoustic observation sequence $Y = y_1, y_2, \dots, y_T$.

Facies sequences have been considered as analogous to the phoneme sequences in the speech recognition methods. The HMM and its stochastic behavior represent the allowed or forbidden 5 transitions between geological classes and their associated probabilities, and the geological input data are analogous to the acoustic observation vectors used during the speech recognition process.

10 The HMM technology has already been applied to lithofacies classification from well logs. Publications [6], [7] and [8] describe the building, training and application of a Hidden Markov Model to estimate the lithology of uncored boreholes based on key learning data sets where the lithology is known. In 15 those methods, the lithofacies sequence stands for the consecutive states of the HMM, and the log data for the observations. Those methods do not rely on the use of a neural network. This means they are able to model the stochastic character of rock facies transitions and the rock facies 20 sequences. However, they perform poorly while modeling the non-linear relationship between logs and rock facies, as they do not benefit from the complex neural network architectures and computation schemes.

25 In the papers [9] and [10], and in several patents concerning speech recognition, such as [11], an interesting approach to classify speech phonemes has been developed by the use of hybrid models mixing both HMM and ANN. Those approaches enable speech 30 recognition systems to cope with the strong statistical assumptions of the HMMs.

Applying a feed-forward neural network to the input data \mathbf{y} can give us estimates of the conditional posterior probabilities $p(x_i|\mathbf{y})$ of each class x_i , given the current input vector \mathbf{y} .

Those class-conditional posterior probabilities must sum to one, and therefore need to be normalized. However, a HMM needs the conditional prior probabilities $p(y/x_i)$. Assuming there are enough training data and that the training does not get held up 5 in poorly performing local minima, the feed-forward neural network is able to approximate the prior probabilities thanks to Bayes' rule. Indeed, $p(y/x_i) = p(x_i/y) \times p(y) / p(x_i)$. The prior probability distribution of classes is context-dependent but can be estimated by counting the classes occurrence of classes in the 10 learning set, or by introducing prior knowledge. The prior probability of the observation vector can be discarded as for each time step; it is independent of the phone class.

The HMM and observation sequence finally provide, thanks to the 15 Viterbi algorithm, the most likely state sequence which caused the observed acoustic data sequence.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The starting point of this invention consists of enhancing the
35 neural networks algorithms to make their predictions more accurate and robust in oilfield applications.

In a first aspect, the invention concerns a system for inferring geological classes from oilfield well input data comprising a neural network for inferring class probabilities, characterized
5 in that said system further comprises means for integrating class sequencing knowledge and optimising said class probabilities according to said sequencing knowledge.

Preferably, the means for integrating class sequencing knowledge
10 and optimising said class probabilities according to said sequencing knowledge comprises a hidden Markov model.

In a second aspect, the invention concerns a method for inferring geological classes from oilfield well input data,
15 comprising the following steps: - inferring class probabilities with a neural network; and - integrating class sequencing knowledge and optimising said class probabilities according to said sequencing knowledge.

20 Preferably, integrating class sequencing knowledge and optimising said class probabilities according to said sequencing knowledge is achieved according to a hidden Markov model.

Advantageously, the invention relates to a system and method for
25 inferring geological classes from single-channel oilfield input data by applying hybrid neural network hidden Markov models classifiers.

The geological classification is inferred using supervised
30 neural networks that are applied to the input data and that predict the associated classes. The vertical class transition constraints are learned within a Markov class transition table and a prior class distribution, which are then reused during the estimation of the classes. This optimizes the predicted class
35 curve and honours geological prior knowledge.

This invention relates the enhancements of artificial neural network (ANN) reservoir characterization techniques for geological classification. Supervised neural network classifiers can be applied to downhole logs to automatically predict 5 lithology or other classes in boreholes. However, ANN systems sometimes infer geologically incorrect vertical (stratigraphic) class transitions within a borehole. The root cause of these errors is the fact the networks analyze and predict the output classes sample-by-sample, without taking the whole borehole 10 sequence of classes into account. Improving the prediction of lithofacies from downhole logs is solved by the system and method of the present invention. In essence, they do not take into account local information that is commonly important in 15 stratigraphic rock sequences. Geological transitions are commonly not random, but predictably sequenced.

The system integrates an *a priori* knowledge of class sequencing and of class probability distribution in the neural network predictor. It combines a supervised back-propagation, feed- 20 forward neural network architecture with a Hidden Markov Model module into a complex hybrid neural processing chain. The second processing step optimizes the class stratigraphic sequence. Instead of simply choosing, for each set of input data the class 25 that is the most probable, the chosen class is the one which has both a reasonable occurrence probability given the input data pattern and a reasonable occurrence probability given the previous estimated class. Such a choice governed both by class transition and a posterior class observation probability is implemented through the Viterbi algorithm.

30

These and other features of the invention, preferred embodiments and variants thereof, possible applications and advantages will become appreciated and understood by those skilled in the art from the following detailed description and drawings.

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DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a block-diagram of the training of the hybrid ANN-HMM classification system. The training set consists of INPUT DATA across several wells and associated core information. 5 The normalization of INPUT DATA and the generation of additional attributes is optional (dotted arrows). The construction of the HMM during the training phase is optional as well, if it is not essential to compute it for the training data set.

Figure 2 is a block-diagram of the estimation of the hybrid 10 ANN-HMM lithofacies classification system on uncored boreholes by applying the system to well logs. The normalization of INPUT DATA and the generation of additional attributes is optional (dotted arrows). As for the HMM, one can load an existing HMM from the data storage system and / or manually define it on the 15 basis of the geological prior knowledge.

Figure 3 is a block diagram of the Hybrid ANN-HMM processing chain in the geological classification estimation mode. The supervised, neural network module aims to predict the posterior class probabilities given an observation. The Viterbi 20 processing optimizes the predicted class path.

Figure 4 depicts the same process as in figure 3, but with a state-to-state HMM instead of a sample-by-sample one.

Figure 5a shows a particular ANN architecture where the neural network integrates a Kalman-trained matrix K.

25 Figure 5b illustrates the concept of neural network expert committee.

MODE(S) FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

30 The Hybrid ANN / HMM of an example of the invention is composed of two different components, which are the ANN posterior CLASS probability estimator, and the HMM, comprising only a CLASS transition table and a CLASS probability distribution. In the present example those components are trained separately during

the training phase of the system, as they do not need to interfere with one another during the learning step. They are also applied separately during the estimation step.

5 In the following single steps and components of the example of the invention are described in greater details making reference to figure 1 to 5.

1. Data choice and input

10 Processing of the INPUT DATA is done on a sample-by-sample basis, and therefore the CLASS probabilities are estimated for each sample.

15 1.1. Borehole choice (see step 1.1 to 1.3 on figure 1 and 2.2 on figure 2)

Both the learning and the estimation of the Hybrid HMM / ANN classification system can be done on several wells, as long as they share the same geological INPUT DATA and properties. This 20 system is by consequence designed to propagate the knowledge of the physical and statistical relationships between INPUT DATA and CLASSES, as measured in one or several wells, to the whole set of boreholes within an oilfield.

25 If one or more INPUT DATA curves are missing, they can be estimated based on available data. One can for instance integrate synthetic logs so as to perform rock class estimation.

30 1.2. Input data choice (see step 1.1 on figure 1 and 2.1 on figure 2)

The following section log curves are used as INPUT DATA. For the purposes of testing and validating the method outlined here, the set of logs used includes gamma ray (GR), sonic slowness (DT), thermal neutron porosity (NPHI), and bulk density (RHOB), all 5 measured at same depth for each sample, and at a constant sampling distance. A regression is often done on those data by taking several samples above and several samples below the depth of interest.

10 However, any set of 1D, 2D or 3D geological or geophysical information is suitable for this system. 1D depth-oriented attributes are extracted from the existing information. Alternatively sliding window statistics can be extracted at the neighborhood of the depth of interest, and this can be done for 15 instance on 2D open borehole microresistivity images or 3D seismic cubes.

1.3. Training data set and cross-validation data set (see step 1.3 on figure 1)

20 The learning data includes both INPUT DATA and core or geologist-defined corresponding CLASSES zonation. This CLASSES zonation of the INPUT DATA is considered as the desired goal which has to be attained by the Hybrid HMM / ANN classification 25 system.

The supervised training of the ANN component is done for each sample of the INPUT DATA, and for as many epochs as necessary, until a global mean square error between the desired outputs and 30 the actual outputs is satisfactory. A second error, the so-called cross-validation error, is also computed on a different data set, not taken into account when training the ANN. This monitors the generalizing abilities of the ANN, preventing the ANN from learning the training data set "by heart". Usually, the

training stops when the cross-validation error starts to increase.

5 The separation between training set and cross-validation set is
done on the basis of random choice. The total percentage of data
being selected for the cross-validation set is chosen during the
ANN architecture choice step, for instance $p = 50\%$. Then, for
each sample of the INPUT DATA set, that sample is randomly
attributed to the training set or the cross-validation set
10 according to the probability p .

1.4. Additional attributes generation (see step 1.4 on
figure 1 and 2.3 on figure 2)

15 Under certain circumstance, for example if the INPUT DATA does
not contain, on a localized sample-by-sample basis, enough
spatial information which could help to discriminate among
CLASSES, additional information may be extracted from existing
data, e.g. seismic data or logs. That information can for
20 instance, show the evolution of the INPUT DATA curves, the
energy contained in the curves or the smoothed low-frequency
component of the curves. In order to obtain such information one
can apply a set of gradients to the INPUT DATA curves, or
extract low frequencies using for example the Fast Fourier
25 Transform, or approximate the INPUT DATA curves with Polynomial
curves on small windows, i.e. a subset of the data.

This additional attributes generation is done both for the
learning data set and for the estimation data set.

30

1.5. Log data normalization (see step 1.5 on figure 1 and
2.4 on figure 2)

The generalization performance of the ANN can be enhanced using a pre-processing step consisting of normalizing of the data. This optional step can consist of one or more of the following computations : Mean - Standard Deviation Normalization, 5 Principal Component Analysis (with retention of the principal components which account for 95 or 98 % of the data), Minimum - Maximum Normalization. or other known methods for data normalization.

10 2. Neural network component

Several architectures, training algorithms, and methods of implementation are possible for the neural network. In the present example the component is a feed-forward MLP (Multi-Layer 15 Perceptron), with an input layer (one neuron per log data attribute), one or several hidden layers, and an output layer (one neuron per CLASS). The outputs $\mathbf{o} = (o_1, o_2, \dots o_N)$ of the ANN have to be the probabilities of each CLASS, according to the current INPUT DATA, and as a consequence have to equal 1 and 20 each belong to the interval $[0, 1]$.

2.1. Choice of the neural network architecture (see step 1.6 on figure 1 and figures 5a, 5b)

25 A preferred embodiment of this method is the three-layered neural network, with: sigmoid activation functions; bias; as many nodes on the first layer as there are log attribute inputs, for instance 4, then 10 nodes on the first hidden layer and 10 nodes on the second hidden layer. The number of nodes on the 30 output layer is the same the number of CLASSES.

As illustrated in figure 5A, an additional linear matrix \mathbf{K} can be added to the ANN after the output layer of the neural

network. In this case, the last neural layer does not need to have as many nodes as there are CLASSES, but the linear matrix K has to be correctly sized and performing the following operation : $\mathbf{x} = K \mathbf{x}_h$, where \mathbf{x} is a vector of size N (N being the number of CLASSES), \mathbf{x}_h is a vector of size N_h coming out from the last neural layer, and K is a matrix of size $N \times N_h$.

Independent of which ANN architecture is retained, several ANN modules can be combined into a neural network "expert committee" as shown on figure 5b, step 5b.2.

After selection of the ANN architecture the neural networks are trained.

2.2. Training the ANN (see step 1.7 to 1.10 on figure 1)

2.2.1. Evaluation of the network performances at each step (see step 1.8 on figure 1)

Evaluation is realized by computing the global RMSE (Residual Mean Square Error) between the desired outputs as provided by the training or the cross-validation data set, and the actual outputs of the ANN. Two curves corresponding to that training and cross-validation error are displayed and monitored during the training process.

2.2.2. Error Back-Propagation (see step 1.7 on figure 1)

The supervised training of the neural network is performed by the Error Back-Propagation, and the algorithm used can be, for instance, Gradient Descent with Adaptative Learning Rate and Momentum. This means that the difference between the expected CLASS probability as provided by the training data set, and the actual current output of the ANN, is propagated backwards

through the ANN and the neural weights are accordingly updated. The Adaptative Learning Rate means that this correction is proportional to a learning rate which is tuned accordingly to the evolution of the global RMSE. The Momentum means that a term 5 corresponding to the total sum of the neural weights of the network is added to that global error, with the aim of avoiding the values of those weights increasing too much.

2.2.3. ANN expert committees (see figure 5b)

10

Instead of one ANN, one can run several ANN and the average of their outputs (see step 5b.3) can be taken as CLASS probability. The training of each ANN module of that committee is done using to a bootstrap procedure (see step 5b.1), which includes the 15 steps of slightly altering the training set for each ANN (different partition of INPUT DATA samples between the training set and the cross-validation set), and randomly initializing the neural weights of the ANN before training. The generalization abilities of the ANN are then enhanced.

20

2.2.4. Training of the K matrix by Kalman filtering (see figure 5a)

In cases described above where a linear matrix is used to 25 associate the last layer output with the CLASS output, this K matrix is trained in addition to the neural network.

This K matrix is trained in the following way: - At each epoch of the training, a first run of the ANN through all the INPUT 30 DATA samples is realized.

- As a result a matrix Mh is computed: Each row Xh of that matrix corresponds to the outputs of the last layer of the ANN, for a given INPUT DATA sample.

5 - The training data set is a matrix Mt where each row corresponds to the CLASS probabilities Xt for a given INPUT DATA sample

- The matrix K is approximated by a Kalman-Filtering technique so as to minimize the RMSE of $E = Xt - K Xh$ where E 10 and Xt are vectors of size N (N being the number of CLASSES).

- Once the matrix K is approximated, the Back-Propagation is applied to the ANN for all the training data set samples, and the error is propagated through K first before being propagated 15 through the network.

After these steps the training is completed.

2.2.5. Termination of the training (see step 1.9 and 20 1.10 on figure 1)

The end-user sets the number of training epochs for the NN. The training might stop earlier if the cross-validation error has begun to increase. If the final performances of the ANN are not 25 satisfactory, the end-user can tune the ANN parameters and try a different configuration. One can also envisage a system where several configurations of the ANN are successively automatically tried and the best one retained.

30 A further component of the system is a Hidden Markov Model. A HMM is used to optimize the class stratigraphic sequence by choosing, for each set of input data a class that is the most probable and which has both a reasonable occurrence probability

given the input data pattern and a reasonable occurrence probability given the previous estimated class.

3. The Hidden Markov Model component.

5

3.1. Training of the HMM

CLASS and CLASS transistion is preferably based on prior geological knowledge derived for example from core evaluation or evaluation of log data by experts. The knowledge is split into a
10 CLASS probabiltiy distribution and CLASS transistion probabilities.

3.1.1. Automatic training on the cored / geologist defined lithofacies data (see step 1.11 on figure 1)

15 The CLASS transition probability table depends only on the CLASSES of the learning set and it is therefore an absolute and static reference. It is computed by counting the successive CLASS transitions. It cannot be influenced by the neural predictions, and for a proper application of the Viterbi
20 algorithm, it should be learnt on a large training set of facies log curves. It is possible to learn the CLASS transition table on a set of multiple wells, and in this case the CLASS transitions between two different wells are obviously not taken into account in the computation of the CLASS transition table.

25

These CLASS transitions can be counted on a sample-by-sample basis, (i.e. for each INPUT DATA sample), or on a state-to-state basis, grouping all the samples from the same CLASS together (see figure 4).

30

A similar automatic computation is done to approximate the CLASS probability distribution.

3.1.2. Geologist-driven correction of the HMM model (see step 1.12 on figure 1, 2.5 on figure 2, and 3.1 on figure 3)

5

This correction is performed based on the geologist's expert prior knowledge and can be done after the automatic estimation of the HMM on the learning data set, or before applying the HMM to a specific estimation data set of borehole logs. It relies on 10 the CLASS transition probabilities, (and) the CLASS probability distribution. In case of rock facies classification, it can also rely on the lithofacies bed thickness which the geologist has defined in his geological study.

15 After the learning or training epoches probabilities derived from the HMM are combined with the neural network to generate a CLASS estimate. In the present example Bayesian statistics is used to estimate the CLASS based on available knowledge.

20 3.2. Combining HMM and ANN

3.2.1. Applying Bayes' Rule (see step 3.2 to 3.4 on figure 3 and 2.6 to 2.7 on figure 2)

25 The ANN posterior CLASS probabilities estimator is designed to work independently from the observation set. Actually, this is a plain classifier, providing the probability $p(x_i)$ for each INPUT DATA sample. However, this can also be expressed as the posterior CLASS probabilities for each input data pattern given 30 the current observation, $p(x_i/y)$.

A HMM model makes use of three different elements, which are: the state transition probabilities matrix, the state probability distribution, and the observation probability matrix given the current state $p(y/x_i)$. Those three elements are also required
5 for the Viterbi algorithm described below.

In order to get $p(y/x_i)$, one needs to apply the Bayes Rule and to introduce the observation (INPUT DATA) probability distribution and the state (CLASS) probability distribution.
10 However, as the INPUT DATA observations are continuous, and as for each depth step of the Viterbi algorithm that observation probability remains the same for all the possible CLASSES, one can just discard the $p(y)$ value.

15 3.2.2. Applying the Viterbi optimization algorithm (see step 3.5 on figure 3 and 2.8 on figure 2)

At this stage, the hybrid ANN / HMM classification system has both a prior CLASS distribution, a CLASS transition
20 probabilities matrix, and the posterior CLASS probabilities matrix, which depend on the time patterns and the observations. The Viterbi algorithm can be applied to those data, provided that the application of Bayes' rule will transform the posterior CLASS probabilities into prior observation probabilities given
25 the previous CLASS and the time pattern.

It can be seen that there is no need to compute the markovian matrix of the observation probabilities given the CLASS. The Viterbi algorithm can therefore directly integrate the time-
30 dependent observation probabilities given the current CLASS and the current time pattern. In other words, the state transition matrix and the state probability distribution have a static behavior (although they can be tuned to the context of the

estimation) whereas the observation probabilities, given the previous CLASS, are depth-dependent.

5 3.2.3. State-to-state or sample-by-sample classes transitions (see figure 4)

In case of sample-by-sample classes transitions, the Viterbi algorithm is applied to all the INPUT DATA and associated estimated CLASSES probabilities samples.

10

In case of state-to-state transitions, all the consecutive samples which have in common the same most probable CLASS (see step 4.1), are grouped together (see step 4.2) and considered as an unique observation element. The CLASS probabilities of all 15 the samples belonging to that element are also averaged (see step 4.3), and the Viterbi algorithm is then applied to the groups of observations and not to each observation sample.

20 The mean of computing the CLASS probabilities of the observation element can be either a plain mathematical average or a more complex average.

25 In order to perform a state-to-state Viterbi optimization, the state transition probabilities and the state distribution have also to be computed on a state-to-state basis and not on a sample-by-sample basis (see 3.1.1 and step 4.4 on figure 4).

30 After the Viterbi optimization, the observation elements are split into INPUT DATA samples again, and the CLASS curve is displayed on a sample-by-sample basis (see step 4.5 on figure 4).

4. Testing results

The simple ANN and the Hybrid ANN / HMM classifiers have been trained and tested on three different sets of geological data.

5 As input data downhole logs were used, and as classification results, the rock facies classes.

4.1. Data set 1 (cored logs)

10 The first data set used for the training contained 490 samples of 4 logs (DT, GR, NPHI and RHOB) and associated core facies (7 facies classes), and were taken from real measurements performed in a well between the depth of 2975 - 3051 m.

15 Once trained, the hybrid system has been tested on the measurements from the same well between depths 2923 - 3161 m, which corresponded to 1562 samples from the same logs.

Whereas a single ANN system showed an amount of approximately 40
20 to 45 % correct predictions, the hybrid ANN / HMM system reached an accuracy of 45 to 55 %.

4.2. Data set 2 (cored logs)

25 The data set used for the training contained 3800 samples of 5 logs (DT, GR, NPHI, RT and RHOB) and associated core facies (13 facies classes), and were taken from real measurements performed in 4 wells between the depth of 8000 - 9000 feet.

30 Once trained, the hybrid system has been tested on the measurements from 4 other wells of the same field, where core

data were available. The accuracy of the results has been significantly increased.

4.3. Data set 3 (non-cored logs)

5

In this example, the training data set contained about 2000 samples from one well. The testing data set contained between 1500 and 2000 samples per well in a field of 5 wells.

10 The lithofacies learning set for the Hybrid ANN / HMM system was provided by the results of electrofacies predictions of an unsupervised neural network classifier. The stability of the predictions of the latter systems has then been compared with the predictions of a plain ANN trained on the same lithofacies
15 log curve.

The Hybrid ANN / HMM system is more reliable than a single ANN system in the terms of prediction accuracy and gave less noisy results; it will therefore provide better geological lithofacies
20 log curve estimations.

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